The Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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66 CANAL STEET,

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COLORED CINCINNATIANS
<AND>
CHARLES SUMNER'S LETTER.

A large gathering of colored men was held at Greenwood Hall on Aug. 15th under the auspices of the West End Grant Club, Mr. John C. Corbin President.

A "large portion of the audience were ladies."

Resolutions acknowledging the services of Charles Sumner, but declining to accept his recent advice were introduced by Peter H. Clark, and passed, after which Major Travis, Isaiah Mitchell, Chas. W. Bell, Rev. Wallace Shelton, and others delivered addresses.

Mr. Clark then took the floor and said:

SPEECH OF PETER H. CLARK.

I come to this platform with the counsel ringing in my ears from every side, to deal gently with Mr. Sumner; you must not denounce Mr. Sumner. I did not need the advice. It is not my custom to denounce men, however wide the difference between them and me, My political or religious opposite is not necessarily a scoundrel. I can agree to disagree. Not needing the advice, I confess I am surprised at it. Men who are willing that I should exhaust the vocabulary of invectives in speaking of such men as Blair and Schurz, and Tipton, and even Trumbull, the author of the Civil Rights Bill, but of Charles Sumner I must speak with bowed head and hushed voice.

It strikes me the advice is inconsistent. If I may denounce the wolf which ravages the flock, what shall I say of the shepherd who takes advantage of the confidence inspired by past kindness to lead that flock into the clutches of the wolf?

No man will more freely accord to Mr. Sumner the praise and gratitude he has earned, and which he deserves at the hand of the colored man. I do not and can not forget that at a time when the pro-slavery party was paying the highest price for talent and culture, wielded in behalf of the great wrong of slavery, when the anti-slavery party had nothing but social and political proscriptions, indignities and shame to offer its adherents, Mr. Sumner cast his lot with the friends of the oppressed negro. I can not nor do I desire to forget the grand work he has done in the anti-slavery cause, but I would be unworthy the liberty with which he sought to endow me if I do not dare to refuse to follow him when I think him wrong. As a leader of the anti-slavery crusade, an upholder of the Union, an advocate of the Amendments, which are the capstones of our Republican edifice, I admire and applaud him; as the disappointed and embittered politician, whose wrathful gall has obscured his vision, and who seeks to put the new wine of liberty into the old bottles of pro-slavery Democracy, I refuse to either admire, applaud or follow him.

My early education among the Methodists taught me that it is difficult matter to strike sin without hurting the devil, and if Mr. Sumner has permitted himself to become so entangled with the plots of those who seek to check the rising tide of liberty, who hope that once checked it may begin to ebb, and the "cause" lost on the battlefield be "regained in the Cabinet," that a blow struck them reaches him is a pity, but it can't not be helped.

So far he replies which the colored people have made to Mr. Sumner have been characterized by the utmost good humor. Nobody has denounced him, but by this time the conceit which he entertained concerning his power to lead us in any direction he chose must be pretty well dissipated. Three things astonish me in the discussion that has arisen since he has from a personal pique, deserted the party he helped to form, and to which he has been an inspiration.

One of these is, that Charles Sumner could so far forget himself as to join hands with men who in every way, fair and unfair, have striven to thwart the completion of what he is pleased to call his life work. Since it is proven that personal feelings govern him in his action, where can a more powerful personal motive be found than that which is presented by the fact that the men who applauded Preston S. Brooks for his dastardly outrage upon Mr. Sumner, are to-day, after a defeated career of treason and rebellion, striving to regain their lost position in the councils of the Nation, by a pretended acceptance of the results of the war. He has contended long enough with those men to know that they do not in good faith accept the situation. In other times this sudden conversion of the party of slavery or secession and rebellion would have aroused his suspicions, would have caused him to investigate closely. But to-day, blinded by his hatred of General Grant, he permits himself to be enticed into the ranks of enemies of liberty, and even seeks to beguile us into following him. "How are the mighty fallen."

Another thing which excites astonishment is the assumption that Mr. Sumner is the Samson whose mighty grasp has overthrown the pillars of the temple of slavery.

He has done much, but others have done as well. Surely this generation can not have forgotten the labors of Jas. G. Birney, Samuel Lewis, Gamaliel Bailey, Salmon P. Chase, Gerrit Smith, William Goodell, the Tappans, Garrison, Phillips, and scores of others, who did noble service in the cause of the slave. To single Mr. Sumner out from a generation, in which the best heads and hearts of the Nation were enlisted in the anti-slavery cause, as the man who above all others is to be hailed as the champion, is to do gross injustice to many noble souls, living and dead.

Another assumption at which I wonder is that of Mr. Sumner, who imagined that the colored people of the country would fall into line at the wave of his hand and vote as he might dictate.

When he argued our cause before this Nation he asserted that we were intelligent and dispassionate enough to form just views of public policy, and honest enough to sustain those views by our votes. When we refuse to follow Mr. Sumner we vindicate the truthfulness of that assertion, and we mean to show by the independence of our action that neither he, nor any other man, can claim our votes as his personal property.

In his letter of advice Mr. Sumner asserts that "Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and Abolitionist. Horace Greeley, from early life, was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy for the colored race, and always foremost in all the great battles for their rights."

It is an easy thing in these days to make an anti-slavery record. In the old days, now happily gone forever, when fugitive slaves where passing through our hands seeking safety and freedom and Canada, Democratic and politically pro-slavery men would contribute to assist them almost as readily as anti-slavery men, and numbers of them come to me now asking me to bear witness that they never were friends to slavery.

Hon. Jas. J. Faran, whose staunch Democracy no one will doubt, can prove an anti-slavery record, for he was one of the men who concocted the famous Wilmot Proviso, and passed it successful through the House of Representatives.

I have heard Wm. S. Groesbeck, in a speech to a Democratic audience, declare himself an anti-slavery man, and avow his belief that slavery would be brought to an end through the influence of that party. Yet no one to-day would ask votes for Messrs. Faran and Groesbeck on the strength of their anti-slavery record.

I have been a careful and interested reader of anti-slavery news for many years, but I never heard of Horace Greeley making a speech at an anti-slavery meeting; I never heard of his attendance at one except as a spectator. I do not believe the roll of any Anti-Slavery Society in the land can show the name of Horace Greeley among its members. He has never in his life been in accord with the friends of liberty. Just as to-day he is claiming that the Union may be rendered strong, and impartial freedom be guaranteed by the Democratic party, which is the only party in the land which has struck at both, so he in the past refused to join with the the Liberty party or the Free Soil party in their resistance to slavery, but gave his adhesion to the Whig party, which died because it did not dare to oppose the accursed institution which was eating the life out of the nation. His model statesman was Henry Clay, whose compromises were swept out of the way with contempt by both parties, and now stand in history as evidences of the folly of building with untempered mortar.

It is true Mr. Clay declared himself opposed to slavery in the abstract. But this sentimental opposition lost him no friends among slaveholders, for he was one himself, It was slavery in the concrete that they defended. The failure of Mr. Clay's life was that he tried to please everybodyi and this saying about slavery in the abstract was one of the amiable nothings which he was always uttering. Slavery in the abstract never freighted a slaveship, never erected an auction block for the sale of human beings, never parted a mother and child, never drove a man with the lash to a day of unrequited labor, never closed a school or a church to those thirsting for knowledge. Opposition to slavery in the abstract, which no one attacked and no one defended, was a fit position for the great compromiser and his admirer, Mr. Horace Greeley.

And this was in the days when the anti-slavery and pro-slavery hosts of the country were gathering in opposite camps for the great battle. It was in those days, when the ounce of preventive which is worth a pound of cure, might have been applied to our political machinery, and the dreadful catastrophe of the rebellion been, perhaps, averted. In all those days Mr. Greeley stood aloof from the anti-slavery people, foolishly striving to bore an Abolition augur-hole with a pro-slavery Whig gimlet.

In 1840 the earnest anti-slavery men of the country came to the conclusion that the question of slavery must be carried into politics. Lovejoy had been slain, Congress had resolved to lay all petitions or memorials concerning slavery on the table without reading, the Texas iniquity was gathering head, mobs against abolition presses and speakers were every where prevalent. Either they must gird on their armor and fight not only for the slave's rights but for their own, or they must basely give up the contest. Jas. G. Birney was nominated on a platform declaring for free speech, a free press, the right oi petition and for the localization of slavery.

Our "reformer and abolitionist," this constant opponent of slavery, gave no countenance to the movement. He supported W. H. Harrison for President, a man who as Governor of Indiana had favored the retention of slavery in its borders after it was admitted to the Union, who had opposed the Missouri Compromise by the same arguments advanced by Mr. Calhoun in 1850, when he claimed that slavery was protected by the Constitution over every inch of National territory. General Harrison was, as we know, elected, and largely by the influence of Mr. Greeley.

Now, many men, who were afterward earnest Abolitionists, and who are to-day good Republicans, voted for General Harrison, but they and their friends are not claiming votes on the ground of their unimpeachable anti-slavery record. Anti-slavery men whose memories reach back to those days will remember that Mr. Greeley's vituperative powers were exorted upon them with as much force as upon the Democratic party. Between times he would soften in his language and write abolition articles; but the opinion was widely prevalent that his anti-slavery talk was more intended to induce Abolitionists to enter the Whig ranks than to affect slavery.

In 1844 the Annexation of Texas was about to be consummated. The Democracy, always bold until now, were openly in favor of annexation, for the reason, as Mr. Calhoun avowed, to allow the slave-holding States to maintain their control of the legislation of the Nation. Mr. Clay professed an opposition to it, but not because of slavery, but because he feared a war with Mexico. In his famous Alabama letter he declared that "so far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it. I do not think the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other."

In fact the annexation of Texas was a foregone conclusion. Mr. John Tyler, in the closing months of his official term, had completed all the preliminaries, and nothing remained to Mr. Polk but to announce it as an accomplished fact. Much could have been done by the election of an anti-slavery President, or by polling a heavy anti-slavery vote, to secure the new territory for freedom. So far as Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk were concerned, the chances were the same. They were both slaveholders and pro-slavery men.

In this view of the case the Liberty party nominated Mr. James G. Birney, and resolved to cast as heavy a vote as possible for him, that it might serve as a protest, both against the annexation of Texas and its conversion into a slave State.

They received no sympathy or aid from Mr. Greeley; on the contrary, the columns of the Tribune teemed with articles abusing them and their candidates. Among the trials to which anti-slavery men were then subjected, the constant attacks of the Tribune must be counted. The annexation of Texas brought on the war with Mexico; and through that war we acquired a vast territory, capable of being subdivided in a score of States.

The slaveholders, compact and united from the first, determined to force the Nation to accept Mr. Calhoun's dogma, that the Constitution protected slavery over every inch of National territory.

The Liberty party, now transformed into Free Soilers, nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, on a platform declaring for "Free Men, Free Soil and Free Speech." Thousands of slavery men had grown restive in the ranks of the Whig party, but were detained there by Mr. Greeley's influence, and cast their votes for Gen. Taylor, a slaveholder, whose opinions upon the question at issue were concealed. The Convention which nominated him laid upon the table three times a resolution indorsing the Wilmot Proviso, General Taylor was elected, but died after serving one year, making way for that facile tool of the slavery propaganda, Millard Fillmore. When the election of 1852 was approaching, the Whigs nominated General Scott upon a platform endorsing the Fugitive Slave Act in special terms, and pledging the Whig party to efforts to renew the agitation of the slavery question. At that time the North was one vast hunting ground. The most radically anti-slavery communities were selected in which to force the obnoxious law. Scores of men were imprisoned and rendered beggars by the prosecutions carried on by the Government, President Fillmore asserting that the law should be enforced if it required the entire army and navy of the Nation to do so.

The Missouri Compromise, which confined slavery to the territory south of the Mason and Dixon's line, was threatened by the Democratic party which had adopted Mr. Calhoun's doctrine of the supremacy of slavery, and the name of Squatter Sovereignty was befogging the mind and debauching the conscience of the people of the North.

Here was certainly a time when a reformer and Abolitionist and earnest and constant foe of slavery would show his breeding. The Free-Soilers had nominated Mr. John P. Hale as their standard-bearer, and then or never was the time to side with truth, but Mr. Greeley clung still to the Whig party and never left it until the plank sunk under the waves of the political ocean, and then, and not till then, he cast in his fortunes with the party of liberty. His anti slavery principles had failed to control his politics to an extent sufficient to make him willing to do anything that would hurt slaveholders or slaveholding. The same spirit governed him when in 1860 secession was threatened and he declared against the legality of measures looking to a defense of an imperiled Union, and expressed his willingness to let the rebellious States go in peace.

Imagine our condition had his policy prevailed—shut up in the prison house of the South, with no hope of help; tor the friends who had protested against the wrongs done us would then have been citizens of a foreign country, with no right to say or do aught in our behalf; we should have been doomed to centuries more of slavery.

Yet this earnest and consistent opponent of slavery was willing to consign us to that literal hell upon earth.

Mr Greeley advised President Lincoln to offer the slaveholders four hundred millions of dollars for their slaves. This earnest abolitionist, whom Mr. Sumner so much admires, and for whom he advises us to vote, was willing to burden the laboring men of the North with a debt of four hundred millions dollars to pay to the masters of the South that sum for releasing their unfounded claims to the bodies and souls of their slaves. Had the proposed donation been to the slaves there would have been some justice in the demand, The whole Nation had been guilty of the crime of slaveholding, and reparation was due from the whole Nation; but to have paid it to the masters would have been monstrous. No wonder the South accepts him as its candidate. They see in his election the way opened for the payment, for slaves, redemption of rebel bonds and pensions to the rebel soldiers.

I never suspected Mr. Greeley of Presidential longings until I read his Vicksburg speech made at the time of his trip to Texas. He there proclaimed a desire to live to see the day when Americans would be proud of the deeds of Stonewall Jackson and of Robert E. Lee.

I protest, in the name of this Nation, rescued from the perils of a great rebellion against any such sentiment. I hope to live to see the day—indeed, the day has come with me—when Americans will forgive the crime of Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson; when the Nation shall be willing to spread the mantle of forgetfulness over their deeds; but that we shall ever be proud of the deeds of the men who sought to destroy this great Nation, that they might found on its ruins a commonwealth whose corner stone should be human slavery is a sentiment unworthy of a patriot, and he who entertains it is an unsafe head for the Nation.

But all wonder at the ready acceptance of Mr. Greeley by the reactionary Democracy of the South is removed when we read this from the third paragraph in his letter of acceptance:

"There shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgments of its own people shall prescribe."

One has to recall how completely the mania for the Presidency changes the mental and moral man to understand that the writer of this sentence is the same Horace Greeley who favored the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment, which took away from States and municipalities the right to enslave their inhabitants. The same Horace Greeley favored the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which took from States and municipalities the right to deprive their inhabitants of American citizenship; he favored also the Fifteenth Amendment, which denies to States and municipalities the power of depriving an American citizen of the right to vote on account of race color or previous condition of servitude. The Civil Rights Bill also which compels States and municipalities to receive the evidence in Courts of all citizens, and guards their rights, irrespective of the judgments of States and municipalities, met his favor. He then knew, in the language of Mr. Groesbeck, that war legislates. He was then aware of the fact that a revolution had taken place in American affairs. He knew then that the old doctrine of States rights, under which slavery had been nourished and in the name of which the rights of American citizens white and black, had been alike trodden in the dust, had gone under in the turmoil of the war, and yet he deliberately brings it forward as a doctrine worthy of acceptance by the American people. If Mr. Greeley is right in this, if the citizen must look to his State for the vindication of his rights, then his allegiance is due to the State, and not to the Federal Government. If Mr. Greeley is right, then Robert E. Lee, and Stonewall Jackson, and Jefferson Davis were right. And what is more, we were all wrong. Resistance to the rebellion was wrong, emancipation was a wrong, every measure of reconstruction is wrong. Either the General Government or the States must define and defend the rights of an American citizen. Mr. Greeley, with the secessionists, declares that duty belongs to States and municipalities. The Nation has decided that it is the duty of the Generol Government. Strangely enough, Mr. Sumner, who has distinguished himself by the zeal with which he has sought for rights unguarded by the National power, hastened to draft laws covering the deficiency. He has proposed laws compelling steamboats, railroad cars, hotels, churches, schools, colleges, cemeteries, theatres, or other places of resort, to be opened to colored men, and has placed the power to enforce this law, not in the authorities of the States and municipalities, but in the officers of the General Government. And he did this, too, because he knows that the States and municipalities can not be trusted to maintain such simple and unquestionable rights as life and liberty. And yet he comes and asks us to vote for a man who is willing to leave all to these powers already proven to be not trustworthy. I, for one, desire that the power of the entire Nation shall be enlisted in my behalf. I feel that to be a citizen of the United States is a grander thing than to be a citizen of Ohio, and I feel that I speak the sentiments of every colored man in this community, when I reject Mr. Sumner's advice and resolve to vote for Grant and Wilson, and the supremacy of the National Constitution.

Mr. Sumner dwells upon the negotiation for the annexation of San Domingo, and calls upon us to be insulted as a race because of the President's action. He forgets that we are Americans and not Africans. If a bargain advantageous to the whole American people can be made by our treaty-making authorities, we will be satisfied with it and won't stop to inquire whether the bargain was made with men of the African or any other race. We refuse to be insulted in the case. It was a question of profit and loss, not of sentimental race sympathies. The President sent a commission to examine the conditions of the proposed bargain. With that commission he sent the best known and ablest colored man in the Nation. The commission reported in favor of annexation. They declared the people for whose rights Mr. Sumner has such a tender regard to be unanimously in favor of the projected union. Mr. Frederick Douglass, who with his son accompanied the commission, concurs in the report. The President laid all the evidence before Congress, saying "My work is ended and yours begins." Congress did not see fit to consummate the bargain and the President has not made any complaint. What, there is in all this to insult the colored race I do not see, and I think we can safely decline to be insulted. Mr. Sumner who is so much outraged because President Grant sought to annex the rich and fertile San Domingo at nominal cost gave his consent to the purchase of the God-forsaken territory of Alaska, a region unfit for human habitation, and possessing nothing of value, except a few seals, for whose protection two companies of soldiers are stationed there. Mr. Sumner urged with all his eloquence and learning the spending of seven millions of dollars for this valueless land. But against the purchase of San Domingo he sets his face like flint. It may be that he opposed that annexation because of his regard for the rights of the African race, but the most of those who joined him in that opposition did so because of their dislike to that race and because they did not want any more of them in the United States.

The party with which Mr. Sumner has joined his fortunes makes great objection to the few companies of soldiers stationed in the South for the protection of the lives and liberties of American citizens. They call this a military despotism, but they say nothing against the employment of two companies of soldiers to protect the Seals of Alaska during their breeding season.

The Senator endeavors to place the blame of the failure of the supplementary civil rights bill upon the President. This is most unfair, for if any one man is charged with the failure of that bill, that man is Charles Sumner and not President Grant. The supplementary civil rights bill might have been easily passed, a majority being all that was required, but Mr. Sumner insisted on attaching it as an amendment to the Amnesty Bill, thus making it require a two-thirds vote for its passage. He was remonstrated with, publicly and privately, but persisted in his course, and defeated the bill for which he professed to labor. He came near defeating, by his obstinacy, also, the Amnesty Bill, by which the Republican party sought to extend pardon to all but a few score rebels, and thus the earlier bring about that era of peace for which he sighs.

"It is idle to suppose that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them in the support of cherished principles, and the candidate who represents them." So declares the Senator in another paragraph. Why is it idle to suppose such a thing? What is there about Mr. Greeley that makes him differ from other men? Can he touch pitch and not be defiled? Is it not rather a folly to suppose that a powerful party, numbering millions of voters, controlling a number of States, with an influential minority inCongress, would come to the support of Mr. Greeley and elect him to the Presidential chair, with the understanding that its members are to have no voice in the shaping of the policy or enjoying the offices of the new administration. If Mr. Sumner were not beside himself with passion he would know that this latter supposition is more foolish than the first.

Mr. Sumner is "for peace in reality as in name." Does he mean to insinuate that the colored voters of the country, or the party to which they adhere, are not for peace in reality as in name? Have not the colored men of the South, on all suitable occasions, declared themselves for universal amnesty? Did not the only Senator whom we have placed in the Chamber with Mr. Sumner make his first plea for peace, forgiveness and amnesty? Has not the Republican party, in spite of the hindrances thrown in the way by Senator Sumner, passed a bill embracing in its forgiving provisions almost every man who participated in the rebellion? Did not President Grant recommend this policy of forgiveness?

I have observed this tendency to place the colored people in the wrong attitude manifested by another champion of Mr. Greeley, viz: Cassius M. Clay. He talks about "negro domination," and warns the colored people against the consequences of their persistent oppression of the white race.

What does Mr. Clay mean by "negro domination?" Is he dissatisfied with the rule of American politics which permits majorities to rule? If negroes rule any State or municipality in the land, they do so because they with their friends are a majority of the voters in that State of municipality. The tendency of colored men has been to forgive and forget. Witness the Legislature of Georgia, where a colored majority gave seats to a number of men whose right to seats, under the Fourteenth Amendment, was doubt and then these Democrats, upon whose good faith Mr. Sumner would have us rely, turned around and expelled the very men who gave them positions. It was an alliance of Democrats and Liberal Republicans which did this thing. The Senator tells the Democrats solemnly that he holds it to the convenants given by the adoption of the Cincinnati platform. The conduct of the Georgia Legislature will show how they will observe those convenants. Democratic Legislatures have many times enacted that contracts with negroes shall be null and void.

Mr, Grosvenor let slip a sentence, showing a meaning to phrase, "negro domination." He spoke of wrongs suffered by refined and wealthy Southerners; who were at the mercy of any ignorant and vicious wretch who might come into Court and testify against them. Do refined and wealthy Southerners run any greater risk in this matter than refined and wealthy Northerners!

Is it not evident, that the power which the Civil Rights Bill gives to colored men of coming into Court and protecting themselves against wrong, by the evidence which they and their friends can give, is the subject of complaint in this case? It is "negro domination" in this form, which outrages the sentiments of M. Clay and Mr. Grosvenor: now, a last Charles Sumner comes into line with them, and pleads with us for peace, to be given by us to these gentle Southern lambs, whom we are outraging.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Sumner, if he will train in such company, know upon what termi peace can be had in the South. These terms were laid down about two thousand years ago by David the Psalmist, when he declares that "Righteousness and peace kiss each other." Let these refined and wealthy gentlemen control the rude elements of society around them. Let the torch which burns the negro's church, school-house and dwelling be extinguished; let the pistol and knife and rope and cat-o-nine tails be put away forever; let the rights of the colored man be unmolested for even a single year, and it will need no long letter from Charles Sumner to induce us to scatter into different parties. But to-day we dare not do so. I know who in this community have been my friends, my brethren everywhere in the land know the same thing, and their experience coincides with mine, those friends are not found in the ranks of the Democracy, except now and then one who, by some unfortunate freak of passion produced by disappointed ambition, has turned his back on the labors of a lifetime. These gentlemen talk about the resources of the South being crippled by this "negro domination." The sun shines as brightly in the South as ever, rain falls as freeley, the soil is as fertile, and the stalwart arms of her laborers are as strong and as willing to labor as ever, and these are all the resources the South ever had. Her crops of cotton and sugar and rice have been greater since emancipation than ever before.

The difference is that the money earned by these increased crops, instead of being poured into the laps of a few aristocrats, who lived in luxury surpassing that of princes, while the millions who produced the wealth were poverty stricken as well as an

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

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Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872

OUR CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

JULES LANABERE, of Orleans.
W. R. FISH, of Orleans.
MILTON MORRIS, of Ascension.
R. L. BROOKS, of Catahoula.

STATE, CONGRESSIONAL, AND ELECTORAL TICKET, UNANIMOUSLY NOMINATED BY THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN PARTY, AUGUST 13TH, 1872.

FOR GOVERNOR,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

A. B. HARRIS,

OF CONCORDIA.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

GEORGE B. LOUD,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

W. JASPER BLACKBURN,

OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

A. P. FIELDS,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,

WM. G. BROWN,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE AT LARGE,

H. C. DIBBLE,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT,

EDWARD BUTLER,

OF PLAQUEMINES.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,

A. E. BARBER,

OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,

THOS. H. NOLAND,

OF IBERVILLE.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,

J. MADISON WELLS,

OF RAPIDES,—Long term.

E. H. FLOWERS.

OF GRANT,—Short term.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT,

DAVID YOUNG,

OF CONCORDIA.

☞In consequence of the prospect of publishing the *official* proceeding of the August Convention, we propose to relieve our readers from the nausea of a "twice told tale," and abstain from continuing in this issue our unofficial report taken during the session of the Convention.

☞There can be no doubt that the efforts of Republicans to unite their party is having a tremendous effect in the ranks of the Liberal and Democratic parties; and there is hardly a doubt that in the event of our union, there will be a resorption of the Liberals by the Democrats. Thus we will have the old fight in November, the Democrats against the Republicans.

☞We have received a copy of the "*Colored Citizen*" published at Cincinnati, Ohio. It is handsomely made up and in all respects worthy of patronage.

Its motto is, "EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL MEN" and advocates the election of Grant and Wilson. We wish it success.

The colored men of Omaha held a huge meeting for the purpose of discussing their duty in the present campaign. As might be expected Mr. Sumner's letter and advice came up.

Resolutions were adopted declining to follow the Senator's advice and enthusiastically endorsing Grant and Wilson.

THE EFFORTS FOR AND PROSPECTS OF HARMONY.

Since the adjournment of the Regular Republican Convention, the members of the State Central Executive Committee of the party, charged with the duty of adopting all honorable means for the restoration of peace and unity among Republicans, and deeply impressed with the necessity and the importance of the task imposed on them, have been diligently and unremittingly employed in devising the most appropriate and practicable methods of harmonizing the distracted elements of our unfortunate party. After the organization of the new Central Committee and the arrangement of other preliminary matters necessary to set the organization in motion, the first step taken by the Committee was to rectify what had admittedly been an omission by the Convention, namely, appropriate recognition of the magnanimous conduct of Col. James Lewis, in placing his resignation in the hands of his Central Committee to aid in effecting reconciliation. To accomplish this work, Judge Dibble, who was the nominee of our Committee for Congress, from the State at large, placed his resignation in the hands of our Committee, and the Committee convinced that Col. Lewis was willing to accept the nomination on the Pinchback ticket for the same place he was nominated for on his own ticket, unanimously substituted the name of Col. Lewis for that of Judge Dibble.

The next step was to seek a conference with the Packard Committee to secure a fusion of the two sets of Presidential Electors. This has been accomplished, and that disturbing element, the question of a division of the Republican vote on the National question has been settled, and the Republican vote of Louisiana is now pledged to President Grant.

Our only and our great difference now is on the State ticket. Conference committees have been appointed on both sides, and they have had several meetings during the week. The interchange of thought is going on, propositions have been submitted by the Packard Committee but no definite conclusions have as yet been arrived at. It is gratifying to witness the absence of that asperity on the one hand, and bravado on the other, that erewhile characterized some men and operated so injuriously against the general interest. We have good reason to believe that in proportion as the impression of the vast importance of Republican unity, for Republican success, rests on the minds of the men who are respectively charged with the adjustment of our difficulties, in proportion will bigotry, vindictiveness, self-love, and partizan acrimony disappear; and the all absorbing topic of reconciliation and unity, crush out every ignoble consideration, and such a compromise effected as will commend the magnanimity, devotion, wisdom and patriotism of our leaders to the admiration of all good Republicans. We think that this can be effected, and we hope that the negotiations which are in process, while appropriately conceding the rights and privileges of the other side of the house, will not fail to establish similar claims for the wing of the party our conferees represent. We implicitly confide in the sober sense of our leaders that they will do this, and convinced that they will subordinate every consideration, save truth and honor, we leave them to the accomplishment of the work of giving us *one* State as well as *one* National ticket, and *one* army of voters to cast a consolidated vote for our Republican candidates.

☞The *National Republican* contains a report of the sayings of Customhouse employees in Iberville parish, reported by themselves, in which Major Wharton, Capt. Merrill, Judge somebody, and other nobodies, had the shamelessness to represent "the Pinchback nominees as merely so many men put up at auction for sale to the highest and last bidder." These men, if they uttered any such accusations, circulated DELIBERATE LIES, KNOWING THEM TO BE LIES. There is not a nominee on what is called the Pinchback ticket up for sale, nor is any of them purchasable but at the price of harmony of their party, when each and all will either quit or stay as the exigency demands.

AGAIN WE PROTEST.

Once more we have to enter our protest against the conduct which our contemporary the *Republican* will persistently follow in misrepresenting the colored race. We have been repeatedly accused of favoring a black man's party in Louisiana, this paper as an acknowledged organ of the colored people, has as frequently and emphatically repudiated any such desire, and the uniform conduct of our people has given open denial to the allegation. It is painful, therefore to be misrepresented by our professed friends.

In its issue of Tuesday, the *Republican* accuses both Col. Lewis and Mr. Pinchback with advocating "a black man's party." Mr. Lewis favors no such thing, and he has too much common sense, and knows too well the utter futility of any such effort to either attempt it himself or encourage it in others.

It is a preposterous proversion of logic to conclude that because Mr. Pinchback accepts the nomination for Governor, therefore he is an "Africanizer." If this be true, is the converse also true? Yet colored men never dreamt that Governor Warmoth's acceptance of the nomination in 1868 was establishing a white man's government.

We suppose that the aspirations of, and the honors tendered to Messrs. Pinchback and Lewis would be in perfect order, if they were only white, but being of a race deemed inferior, they ought to be content with the subordinate places becoming inferiors. If this is the doctrine of our neighbor, we can well understand why it is that the instant colored men assert or assume positions to which by merit they are entitled, white Republicans can be found to join in the cry of "Africanizing Louisiana." Has it come to this that our friends (?) upon whom our race has showered every honor, into whose hands they have committed their dearest interests, cannot accept the necessary and logical conclusions of their own doctrines? The negroes, and the negroes alone have bestowed all the positions which have elevated our white Republican friends into prominence and power, with rare self-abnegation, which has been regarded as appropriate reticence, they have been content with almost exclusively white leaders, when it was admitedly in their power to have done the contrary, and yet there was no cry of white man's party from any quarter. Is it not then cruel, unfair, and unjust to accuse colored men of a desire to "Africanize" the State because they manifest a preference for a competent one of their own race for high honors? Are we to be alarmed everlastingly by this scarecrow?

We are not, and colored men are being educated by developments, and hints, and insinuations as much as by anything else, and they are learning just how much value to set on the friendship of some of our white Republican friends, and to understand distinctly the terms on which that friendship can be secured. Colored men feel deeply these wounds in the house of their friends, and if the time has come when we are to understand that the "equality" preached and practiced by some white men to ingratiate themselves into negro friendship and confidence, is not the equality to be remembered orattempted to be enforced after they have been made powerful, and influential and wealthy, the sooner we are told so the better.

☞The Cincinnati platform may be very good, and the Liberal idea may also be very good, but just fancy the condition of the negro race in this state and country, if they should fall into the hands of the Democratic party, who are straining every nerve to get into power. Republicans can't trust them yet with the administration of the government, their minds revert too constantly and too devotedly to the "good old times," and the "Lost Cause," their most prominent men indicate too plainly how far they will endeavor to go to approximate to the condition of men and society in the days of yore; every Republican is too much afraid of the calamities which portend, to relax for one instant all his energies to keep that party from acquiring ascendancy either in the State or nation.

CLARK ON SUMNER.

We have assigned a number of columns of to-days paper to the reproduction of an able and lengthy address of Peter H. Clark Esq. of Ohio, on the Sumner, Grant and Greeley question.

While agreeing in the main with Mr. Clark, there is a very great difference between our views in relation to the course pursued by Mr. Sumner, and the treatment he should receive at the hands of colored men, because accepting Mr. Clark's bitter and denunciatory language as a sample of what Mr. Sumner merits, there would be little difference between Benedict Arnold and Mr. Sumner.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Sumner that Mr. Clark does not customarily denounce people, because his wrath long pent up, has acquired a virulence and an intensity that ridiculously exceeds all the necessities and proprieties of the occasion. Let us look a little into his accusations. Mr. Sumner is called "a disappointed and embittered politician whose wrathful gall &c," and as such undeserving of either admiration, applause, or following. Our belief of Mr. Sumner is that he is as conscientious in his present course as he has ever been, and we do not believe that he is capable of wilfully leading the people, for whom he has so long and self-sacrificingly labored to emancipate and make free citizens of, into the pro-slavery fold.

There is nothing but the merest suppositions and speculations of politicians on which to found any such charge, and we had thought that Mr. Clark would have required the clearest and completest evidence of Mr. Sumner's degeneracy, before his voice would be lifted up in denunciation of him. But instead of this we find him, while noticing that "nobody had denounced" Mr. Sumner making indecent haste to take the conceit out of the Senator by attempting to even rob him of the praise due him for the work he has performed in the anti-slavery cause.

This effort of Mr. Clark we regard as simply and purely one of the worst samples of ingratitude we have recently witnessed. Mr. Sumner never claimed to be *par excellence* "the Sampson whose mighty grasp has overthrown the pillars of the temple of slavery," but his services for a generation, his untiring efforts in the Senate to secure protection and equal rights, have commanded the admiration of all, until the name of Charles Sumner became the synonym for patriotism, philanthropy, and true greatness; it is therefore unjust to represent Mr. Sumner as egotistically claiming what Mr. Clark and thousands of others had so freely conceded to him. Others have done much, aye very much, all honor to them, and the revered names of the patriots mentioned will ever be remembered and uttered with respect and gratitude.

With reference to adopting Mr. Sumner's advice we have no issue with Mr. Clark; we do not propose to accept the advice of Mr. Sumner; our estimate of Mr. Greeley is different from his; we do not see the glories of Greeley's administration, as Mr. Sumner does, and we shall not attempt to "fly from the ills we have to those we know not of;" we are supporting Grant and Wilson. But we are not denouncing, emphatically not repudiating, Charles Sumner, until we have better and more substantial evidence of his defection and treachery than we have yet seen. We take pleasure in giving our readers Mr. Clark's speech, but we could not do this without our exception to his remarks on Charles Sumner.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.—Who wrote the paragraph in the *Grand Eyr* applogizing for the half-sheet issue, on the pretended ground of "the detention of the shipment of the blank paper," whatever such jargon means? Was the shipment *delayed*, or was it made and the "detention" suffered at the hands of a sheriff? The "favorable consideration" of friends is besought, and the regrets of the "editor and *proprietors*" are given to the public. Now at the head of the same column in which these "*proprietors*" appear, it is asserted that "J. Henri Burch" is the editor and *proprietor*, it would be interesting to know which of these statements is true, and whether they are not both false, and J. H. B. is neither editor nor proprietor

GUBERNATORIAL MOVES.

During the past week Governor Warmoth has removed several Republicans from office and put outspoken Democrats in their places, both in the City and in the parishes. There is no doubt that the Governor has dissovered all connexion with that party which elected him and entrusted him with the reins of government to be used in the common intesest, that party which confidingly endowed him with extraordinary powers for the perpetuation of Republican rule, that party which has faithfully, constantly, and at all hazards maintained him in power; but that he should now, because this party does not see eye to eye with him on National and State politics, prostitute those powers, and exercise the Executive patronage for the disintegration and overthrow of this party is what we said not long since we did not believe Governor Warmoth capable of, but in which it seems we were only too credulous.

COMMUNICATED.

[FOR THE LOUISIANIAN.]

New Orleans Aug. 22, 1872.

MR. EDITOR—It will be interesting and suggestive to your readers and those who earnestly desire the perpetuity of Republican Government in our State, to notice the relative positions of the two parties that actually exist among us. For after all there are but *two* parties, and but two ways to choose our path. Ours is the Republican, and as I will shew the only Republican road, and the only one that leads to safety and security.

There are now, apparently, four parties in the field, with four sets of nominees; but actually there are but two, the Democratic and the Republican party, with three chances for the Democracy and one for Republicans.

The McEnery ticket, of course is straight out Democratic, and notwithstanding the unanimous endorsement of the Cincincinnati platform by their State Convention, they carefully exclude the negro from any consideration at their hands. This ticket appeals to the old Citizens, the Bourbons, the negro haters, for sympathy and support, and if it receives enough of it, will undoubtedly put the iron heel of despotism and tyranny on Republicans necks.—Therefore every Republican is driven by every consideration to defeat this ticket if possible. This is one danger that menaces us, and one chance for the Democracy to win.

Another springs from the Penn side of the house. The platform upon which this ticket stands is also that adopted at Cincinnati, but like the Democratic managers there is an evident unwillingness to accord to Republicans in general, and the colored people in particular, that place in their ranks and those positions in their gift which they are so eminently entitled to.

Their ticket will not endure impartial scrutiny, although it is a considerable improvement on rank Democracy. But as it is not Republican enough, it is not entitled to Republican support, and its success involves an inevitable curtailment of the privileges and immunities of Republicans. From this quarter some danger is also to be apprehended, and thus gives the Democracy another chance to win and the Republicans once more risk of losing.

The third danger springs from the Kellogg combinations. The ticket looks well enough "on paper," and if it were put in the field by the united Republicans of Louisiana it would command strength and support, and this fact in itself would necessitate so many changes of attitude, programme and operation, that there would not be any doubt of its success. But the reverse is the truth. The ticket is the work of a few selfish men; and popular approval cannot be procured for it. But once on the wrong path, once induced by a determination to rule, and having to resort to all the devices to accomplish this result, it was easy for them to slide into tyranny to confirm the work of oppression and hush the dissatisfied and the overburdened.

These managers think now they must succeed under any circumstances. As cold as marble, as indifferent as a stoic, they witness the anguish their conduct inflicts, while they recklessly persist in hazarding all on their chances to win, and win in their own manner.

Impossible to do this by themselves, what is the programme as presented by knowing ones and as plainly indicated in several quarters. Why it is to FORM A COALITION WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, and at the proper time substitute the name of B. F. Jonas, (the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the McEnery ticket,) for C. C. Antoine, (candidate for Lieutenant Governor on their ticket,) and vote for Kellogg and Jonas. Kellogg to be sent to the United States Senate, and Jonas to be Governor of Louisiana. This is assuredly the plot, and this is the third chance the Democracy has of winning, and the third danger to which we are exposed.

It may be that even this resort will fail; but it is enough that they attempt it, to make the ticket odious, and I solemnly adjure every good Republican to cut loose from these companionships. They are all leading you astray. Trust them not, they are fooling you, and you will find out that all I say is true, if you are weak enough to continue undecided. Give in your hearty support to the only Regular and safe Republican ticket in the field. Unite, quickly, firmly and with determination, give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" and all will yet be safe.

WHITE REPUBLICAN.

WOMEN AS REPORTERS.

At the Boston Jubilee, the press was well represented by ladies, most of whom were attached to daily newspapers. Among them were Mrs. S. D. Powers (Shirley Dare) of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and *Tribune;* Mrs. Briggs (Critical Olivia) of the Philadelphia *Press;* Mrs. Howard (Howard) of the same paper and Boston *Commonwealth;* Miss Emma S.one Lawrence, of the *Woman's Journal;* Miss Hicks (Sophie Sparkle) of the New York *Evening Mail;* Celia Logan, of the Washington *Chronicle;* Miss Taylor (Dora) of the Washington *Patriot;* Mrs. Bangs of the Northern (Montreal) *Journal;* Louise Chandler Moulton, of New York *Tribune;* Nora Perry of Providence (R. I.) *Journal;* Susie Vogel (Susie V.) of *Springfield Republican* and New England *Farmer;* Sallie Joy, of the Boston *Post;* Mrs. Joslyn, of the Malden *Mirror;* Louisa C. Knight, of the Charlestown *Chronicle;* also Miss Virginia Vaughan. Gale Hamilton peeped in once, but was unable to raise a gale under the harmonins influences therefore disappeared. A lady represented a Des Moines (Iowa) paper, another the Laramie, Kansas, *Journal,* another a Nebraska paper. Various other newspapers were represented at intervals during the Jubilee by women.

At the last Jubilee three ladies only were present as reporters, Kate Field being one. This shows a gratifying advance of women in a field for which they are especially adapted by their feminine quickness of tact and perception. The advent of woman in the department of journalism is one of many indications that the old barriers of exclusion are yielding to the spirit of the Age.—*Woman's Journal.*

A CURATIVE SPRING IN NEW ORLEANS.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1872.

The following is a report of an examination of the water and gas from a drove well on Canal street, near Claiborne street. The well is forty-five feet deep, and situated on the premises of Senator Barber:

The gas is composed principally of carburetted hydrogen, with three-eighteenths per cent. of carbonic acid. There is also a trace of sulphureted hydrogen perceptible by the smell.

The water contains chloride of magnesium, chloride of idium, chloride of calcium, carbonate of lime, proto-carbonate of iron, free carbonic acid.

The carbonates of lime and iron are held in solution by the free carbonic acid, and they are precipitated from the water by boiling it. Each pint of the water contains 68.39 grains of common salt or chloride of calcium. The gas is valuable for heating purposes without any treatment, and by passing the gas through a vessel filled with gasoline it will furnish a light equal in steadiness, brilliancy and all other respects to common gas from coal. ALFRED W. PERRY M. D.,
Chemist.

The foregoing analysis was made in the laboratory of the Board of Health, and may be relied upon as correct.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

average brute. These princes of C... dom came to the North, lavishing ... gotten wealth with a free hand, and ... dered all with whom they came in ... The South is not crippled. She ... as much wealth as ever, but it is more ... ly and justly distributed than ever ...

If the South wants to invite ... and capital, let her disband her ... bands, let her get rid of her narrow ... vincialism, which leads her people to ... as enemies all men who are born in ... ferent part of the country. Let them ... to welcome and cherish carpet-... Let her do this or cease her complaints ... am sure those will agree to the ... to which I come, and that is, we can ... follow Mr. Sumner's advice and vote ... Greeley.

If Mr. Greeley has done anti-slavery work, he has our thanks for it, and we are sorry that he has determined to change his course.

To Mr. Sumner we say the same thing. We have honored him highly, looked upon him as almost super-human, but the last is shown the flaw in the almost perfect character, which shows that Charles Sumner, after all, is mortal.

In refusing to follow his advice, I do not doubt but that we will be charged with ignorance, prejudice and ingratitude; but we appeal from this judgment of Charles Sumner, enraged and drunk with a mad desire for revenge, to the Charles Sumner of the past, whose only passion was the burning desire to right the wrongs of the oppressed, confident that when events times shall come he will honor us for keeping in view his early counsels, and guiding our conduct by them.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The Meeting Yesterday—Dr. Worrall for Elector—Judge Dibble for Congress Declines—Col. Lewis Nominated.

At the meeting of the regular Republican State Central Committee yesterday, it was resolved that the Hon. W. D. Worrall be placed on the ticket as an elector, Second Congressional District, in lieu of Hon. W. R. Fish, declined.

The following communications were ordered to be published:

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1872.

To the President and Members of the Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN—The Republican State Convention which appointed this committee made an earnest effort to unite the unfortunate division in our party. To that end, having rejected a proposition to combine with an anti-Republican body, it appointed a committee to confer with the committee of the other Republican faction, presided over by the Hon. S. B. Packard. In the negotiations which followed it became apparent that there was on both sides a general desire for harmony. The difficulty which prevented our uniting was the refusal or the inability of the other committee to join in making a ticket to represent the whole party. This was demanded of them, because their nominations had been made by a convention representing a part only of the Republicans of Louisiana.

Failing in its efforts for unity our committee proceeded to make a ticket. I was honored by the nomination for Congress from the State at large.

I now think that this nomination was a mistake and I am constrained to ask you to accept my declination.

During the negotiations of which I speak, Hon. James Lewis, who is the nominee of the other faction for the same place, was the first to tender his resignation in order that the office might be used, if necessary, in the work of reconciliation. This act of his, it seems to me, entitled him to receive from us the same indorsement, which we gave to Colonel A. P. Field, candidate for Attorney General.

It is not now too late to do this act of justice.

I desire, above all things, the unity and success of the Republican party in Louisiana. I believe that this act of mine will tend, in some degree, to that end.

I therefore, respectfully resign the nomination given to me, and request this committee to place the name of Hon. James Lewis in my place on our ticket.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. DIBBLE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19, 1872.

Hon. H. C. Dibble:

SIR—Your letter of this date is before me, and contents noted. You desire to know from me that in case of your declination in my favor, your candidacy for Congress at large, would I be willing to accept the indorsement of your committee.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I am, and furthermore, that if my declination in your favor, or in that of any other Republican, would insure the success of any party, I would most freely withdraw, believing that four tickets in the field will tend to a sure defeat for the Republican party in this State.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES LEWIS.

It was resolved thereupon that the resignation of Hon. H. C. Dibble, candidate for Congress at large, be accepted, and that the name of Colonel James Lewis, of Orleans, be placed upon the State ticket in lieu thereof.

After the transaction of unimportant business, the committee adjourned to 1 P. M., to-day.

HUMAN EQUALITY.—Perhaps of all the erroneous notions concerning mind which the science of metaphysics has engendered or abetted, there is none more fallacious than that which tacitly assumes or explicitly declares that men are born with equal original mental capacity, opportunities and educations determining the differences of subsequent development. The opinion is as cruel as it is false. What man can by taking thought add one cubit either to his mental or to his bodily stature? Multitudes of human beings come into the world weighted with a destiny against which they have neither the will nor the power to contend; they are the step-children of Nature, and gran under the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of a bad organization.—Men differ, indeed, in the fundamental characters of their minds as they do in the features of their countenances or in the habits of their bodies, and between those who are born with the potentiality of a full and complete mental development, under favorable circumstances, and those who are born with an innate incapacity of mental development, under any circumstances there exists every gradation. What teaching could ever raise the congenital idiot to the common level of human intelligence? What teaching could ever keep the inspired mind of the man of genius at that level?

[*Scribner's for August.*

e Louisianian.

OUR AGENTS.

SSISSIPPI :—Daniel E. Young, ...ville.
ISIANA :—John A. Washington, ...Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. ...lso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, ...port, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.
...Stewart, Texas.
STRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James ...Green, Washington City.
LINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.
ENTUCKY :—Dr. R. A. Green, Louis-

TE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

STATE AT LARGE.

R. S. Pinchback, of Orleans,
C. Dibble, of Orleans,
R. Harris, of Concordia,
G. Brown, of Orleans,
. E. Halstead, of Iberville,
Felix Casenave, of Orleans,
P. Murphy, of Orleans,
C. Conrcello, of Plaquemines,
side Mary, of Orleans,
F. Glandin, of Orleans.

First Congressional District.

P. Floyd, of St. Helena,
P. Pijeaux, of Orleans,
n. Weeks, of Orleans.

Second Congressional District.

B. Barrett, of Orleans,
Cragh, of Orleans,
n. Murrell, of Lafourche.

Third Congressional District.

G. Deslonde, of Iberville,
Z. Lange, of Iberville,
n. Washington, of Assumption.

Fourth Congressional District.

J. Soner, of Avoyelles,
dward Blunt of Natchitoches,
n. Y. Kelso, of Rapides.

Fifth Congressional District.

homas Reber, of Concordia,
Marvin, of Catahoula,
W. Wall, of Concordia.

TURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872

FLAGRANT FALSEHOOD.—Why does *Madison Journal* perpetrate so ...table an outrage of truth as to ... that Mr. Pinchback received ...nomination for Governor from ...emocrats and Reformers" when ...paper knows that the Conven... was after the "straitest sect" Re...lican? The only possible rea... for this misrepresentation must ... prejudice innocent colored ... against supporting Mr. Pinch..., if such were the case. It is ... for congratulation that the ... of our race and party are driven ... lowest and the basest resorts ... influence opinion against Mr. ...chback. But it won't do.

DISGRACEFUL.—From all sides come ... report that the treatment of W. ... Saunders, who undertook to de... with Rev. Henry Highland ...rnett recently at Cooper's Insti... New York, by the colored men ...ent, was shameful in the ex... The turbulence and the ...derance which cannot be control... during a set debate on specific ...nds, and which vents its wrath ... the enactment of savage deeds, ...not but be lamented by every ... of his species. We sincerely ...plore this and similar exhibitions ...bad temper and ferocity which ... exchanges daily reveal to us. ...his instance under review, if the ...n who groaned and hooted and ...ded, and who evidently went there ...that purpose, had no desire to ... the debate they should have ...ed away, and thus discounte... the proceeding, but there is ...ther fairness, decency, nor civili... in accepting debate and then ...liberately squelching one side of ...

We have considered proper to ...pport President Grant and we ...aid that allegiance to our party, ...d we are not prepared to stifle and ...ead every man who doesn't see ...ith our eyes.

☞The *Dunn Leader* with delib...ate intention to deceive its readers ...presents that the "Pinchback ...ntention" sought to confer with ... "Liberal Party, the Democrats ...d the National Republican Party," ...hen the *liar knew* that the only ...committee on conference appointed ...as with the Customhouse party, ...nless he means to call that faction ...iberal and Democratic, as well as ...epublican.

Fred Langston on Sumner and Greeley.

We present elsewhere a report of ...red. Langston's address to the col...ed Republicans of Saratoga last ...aturday evening. It was a splen...did and masterly speech, splendid ...n style and diction, and masterly ...n his logic and power. The pres...ent attitude of Greeley and Sumner ...toward the colored people and the ...Republican party, and especially the ...recent leter of Mr. Sumner, were ...subjected to a scathing review. ...Their great reercancy to principle ...and consistency, and their surren...der to the promptings of ambition and selfishness was exibited in a strong and convincing manner. They were compared to those other political wrecks, Salmon P. Chase and Andrew Johnson, and the most potent reasons given why Republicans should not follow them into the Democratic ranks. The speech was in every respect a telling one, and many passages were surprisingly eloquent. We wish that Prof. Langston might be retained for the campaign in New York State. Not only are his learning and his oratory powerful auxiliaries, but he speaks of the leaders in this political contest from personal knowledge and hence with more than common earnestness and point. We regard him one of the ablest speakers on the stump. Prof. Langston was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, in which institution he was for some years a teacher, subsequently studying theology and law, and practicing the latter profession for several years in Washington. He is now Professor in the Law Department of Howard University, Washington and also a member of the Board of Health. He was once when a young man, denied admission to the law school of Prof. Fowler, at Ballaston, in this county, unless he would consent to enter as a Spaniard or a Frenchman. This he refused to do and accordingly went to Ohio to complete his professional studies. He is a finely cultured gentleman, and a personal friend of President Grant, of whom he speaks in the most unstinted terms of praise. He regards him as a superior man in natural endowments to either Horace Greeley or Chas. Sumner.—*Saratogian.*

OUR HOMES.—Make your homes beautiful. A neat, clean, fresh-aired, sweet cheerful, well-arranged house exerts a moral influence over its inmates, and makes the members of the family considerate of each other's feelings and happiness. The connection is obvious between the state of mind thus produced and respect for others, and for those higher duties and obligations which no laws can enforce. On the contrary, a filthy, squalid, noxious dwelling, in which none of the decencies of life are observed, contributes to make the inhabitants selfish, sensual, and regardless of the feelings of others; and the constant indulgence of such passions renders them reckless and brutal. Homes are nurseries of the nation. If they be well-governed and arranged it will thrive and grow. But the nation is dying a horrible death whose young men and women loathe home, or know not its value. It is the homes of the people that give all its character and solid worth.

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A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named for Fast Express from New Orleans; and arrive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, returning daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean Springs at 5:40 A. M.; and arrive at New Orleans at 10:00 A. M.

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Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

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We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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230.....*ROYAL STREET*.....230
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Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc., supplied promptly with most reliable MALE and FEMALE HELP.
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C. U. O. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487 on the first & third Thursday of every Month at the corner of St. Peter St. Claud streets.

WM. THOMPSON, P. N. G.
I. REIVAS, N. G.
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A graduate from the University of Coepenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing $5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-6m

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All the large Northern and Western dailies.

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TRUST COMPANY,
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D. L. EATON.....Actuary

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,
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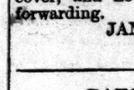

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JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,
Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
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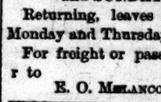

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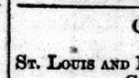

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THE BALANCE WHEEL
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WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
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126,144,000 times a year.
MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces,
ALL GENUINE WALTHAM
Watches have seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

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A Genuine waltham Watch
Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a
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Is made with special reference to
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Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but
A Waltham Watch
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY
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We sell these Watches,
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18
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We have prepared an
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.
(Sign name and address in full)
WITHOUT EXPENSE,
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Refund the Money.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE DO NOT SELL
Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.
LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,
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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS,

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